DAY OF FEASTS AND THANKS

The Holiday Generally Observed at Dinners and in Social Gatherings.

Everywhere Is Seen Evidence of the National Festival in Homes, While Charity Provides for the Poor and Helpless.

The Devout in Large Numbers Go to Churches, Where Services Are Held.

Services of Presbyterian, Methodist, Episco pal and Christian Preachers, Who Talk of the Day and Reasons for Thanksgiving.

THE DAY FOR GOOD THINGS.

Thanksgiving Observance in All That Makes Up an Enjoyable Holiday.

As a Thanksgiving day, yesterday in this city was an unqualified success, and passed peacefully into the limbo of things completed, leaving behind it an aroma of roast turkey and religion, ducks and devotion, chickens and charity. The average resident of Indianapolis gathered his family round him and sat down at his own table, thankful that Providence had given him the wherewithal to provide the means for enjoying the day, and those who were not fortunate enough to sit at their own fireside and have their own kith and kin about them, as a rule were bountifully supplied with opportunities for keeping the holiday elsewhere in a fitting and becoming way. The weather, while not as bright as could have been wished during a portion of the day, was pleasant and warm enough to make outdoor exercise comfortable. The various church services were well attended, and at most places of worship in the city sermons were preached with particular | the religious feature of Thanksgiving-there reference to the festival. But few stores and | was a large congregation. President-elect offices were open, and with the exception of a few works of apparent necessity the cessation of employment was general. All places of amusement were well patronized, and the numerous balls, socials and other entertainments given by various orders and societies

were well attended. After all, it was about the dipper-table that most of the interest of the day centered. Many people who found it more convenient to dine and entertain their friends away from home, took advantage of the excellent opportunities offered by the hotels-a custom which is growing yearly in this community, and probably a thousand people sat down to the tempting spreads of the various hostelries. At the Bates House, where 350 guests sat down to dinner, more than one-third consisted of family parties, and the same remark is true of the New Denison, Grand, and other hotels which made special preparahospitality extended by various institutions and individuals no complete record can be furnished. The Y. M. C. A. threw open its doors to every young man away from home who chose to accept its courtesies, and entertained its guests with a liberality and heartiness which reflected infinite credit on the association. The Newsboys' Home and its helpers looked after the youngsters generously, and every benevolent and eleemosynary institution in this community shared the gracious influences of the day, and its inmates were made happier and better by the kindness of outside friends. Even the prisoners were not forgetten, and the man behind the bars looked out more contentedly after his Thanksgiving turkey had been masticated. Altogether it was a holiday marked by many pleasant observances, and few dra wbacks, and its good effects were visible in the many happy faces and hearty greetings seen and heard in every quarter of the capital

Domestic Phase of Thanksgiving. There seems to be more of a return to New England ways in the manner of celebrating Thanksgiving this year than there has been for a number of years past, and it must be something like the rule that there is nothing new under the sun, but simply the return, after a number of years, of an old custom. Family gatherings were many yesterday as if by general acceptation. Quite a large number of elaborate dinners were served, and thousands of dinners where there was plenty of good cheer without much formality were spread. President-elect Harrison and family dined at home. Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Fairbanks entertained handsomely Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Martindale, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Fishback, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Woods, Judge Gresham, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Harris, Mr. and Mrs. V. T. Malott, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Drew, Mr. and Mrs. Noble Butler, Miss Ream, Mr. Otto Gresham. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Bassett entertained Mr. and Mrs. W. R. N. Silvester, Dr. and Mrs. A. Blitz and family, and Mr. and Mrs William, Silvester at dinner and in the evening gave a party

to a few of their old neighbors. Mr. and Mrs. William Scott invited Mr. and Mrs Daniel Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. John Carey and family and Mrs. McDoel, of Chicago, to spend the day and evening.

At Col. Charles S. Millard's the family was enlarged by the presence of Mr. and Mrs. Cowen and son and Mr. Albert Cowen, of Louisville. Mr. and Mrs. John F. Julian had with them Mrs. Rachel Ingels, Miss Goldie Ingels, and Mr. Walton, of Irvington. The students at Butler University separated

for a few days, most of them going home to spend the holiday. Mr. and Mrs. David Macy were at home with their children and grandchildren, the Misses Malott and their guests from Nashville, Tenn. Mr. and Mrs. William J. Brown spread the feast for their family and a number of Evans

Mrs. Abby Cady, as has been the custom for years, gathered her children and their children at her home. Her sons, Dr. Nelson Cady, of Logansport, and Mr. Jed Cady, of Chicago, tame to spend the day. The latter was accompanied by Dr. Waters.

Mrs. Wilhelmina Schoppenhorst, at her home Mr. Wm. H. and Mr. Frank Schoppenhorst, and their wives and her adopted son, Mr. Harry

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Stilz entertained all of the family of their name at their home on At the Woman's Reformatory extra preparations were made for a good dinner, and in the afternoon and evening they enjoyed recreation and an entertainment of music and talks. At the institutes for the deaf and dumb and blind, as well as at the Insane Hospital, the

families, as well as the pupils and patients, were treated to an unusual feast, and enjoyed pleasares after their own fashion. The day closed with a large number of small sard parties and a few dances. There are seldom

any invitations issued for the holiday for a gathering of any large number.

Those Away from Home Entertained. The Thanksgiving dinner given by the reception committee of the Y. M. C. A. for those away from home was attended by one hundred young men. Everything was done in such a way as to make the guests feel that they were not among strangers. As the guests arrived they were requested to register their names. A neat piece of paper bearing the name of the wearer was then attached to the lapel of the cost, thus doing away with the necessity of an introduction' and rendering formality impossible. At 2:30 P. M. those present formed into a line, with Mayor Denny and Secretary Douglass at its head, and marched to the upper hall, where the dinner was spread. There were three tables in the room, decorated with flowers, and arranged for the accommodation of seventy-two persons. After a short prayer by the secretary, the menu, consisting of oysters, game, vegetables, relishes, pies, fruits, ice-cream and cake, was served by the lady friends of the commit-

At the close of the dinner a recognition service was held, in which each diner was requested to give his name, home, nationality, and number of Thanksgiving dinners eaten away from nome. The responses elicited the fact that there were present men foreign-born that he was from Indiana, and had eaten four- Jewish nation, who lived 420 years for breaking dom thankful. There must be some fineness of leen Thankegiving dianers away from home, he His Sabbath, and were shut into an enforced fiber to develope the trait. A ship's anchor-cable proudly remarked that he had also voted for | Sabbath of banishment for seventy years. We | is a good thing in a storm, but a very poor

opened the entertainment with a brief address, n which he congratulated the Y. M. C. A. upon its work, and assured the guests that they were not only welcome to the association, but also to the city. He also made the statement that Indisnapolis could now lay claim to being the City of Churches. While Brooklyn, which has always borne that name, has one church for every 2,000. Indianapolis has one for every 1,000. Secretary Douglass then delivered a short address of welcome, in which he took occasion to state the duties of the reception committee. After this the programme was given, each participant rendering the part assigned in a very acceptable manner. From 8 to 9 o'clock a gymnasium exhibition was given by the members of the association. The association has now about 1,000 members, and one of the objects of yesterday's proceedings was to increase that number. The interior of the building has been recently re-painted and frescoed and everything arranged in the most approvable manner.

Dinners for the Newsboys. The dinner given at the Newsboys' Home was thoroughly enjoyed by the little fellows who had before them a variety of the season's delicacies in turkey, pies, cakes and confections. Twenty-five boys were entertained there, while ten families each invited from four to six to dine at their homes. At the feast of the twenty-five Miss M. L. Ennis, the matron of the home, and Mrs. O. H. Miller, one of its directors, had charge of the dinner. Colonel Hogeland was there and gave the boys an interesting account of the origin and purpose of Thanksglving days. While he was talking several boys in their responses told him that they had begun to put money in the savings bank. The matron said that there was a marked improvement in the conduct of her charges. Colonel Hogeland supplemented this testimony by stating that the business men tell him that the boys have within the past few days behaved well on the streets. The headquarters of the National Boys' and Girls' Home and Employment Association are to be here during the coming year.

THOUGHTS FROM THE PREACHERS. Rev. E. P. Whallon's Sermon at the Second

Presbyterian Church. At the Second Presbyterian Church, yesterday morning-where the members of the First, Tabernacle, Seventh and East Washingtonstreet churches, of that denomination, together with those of the First Baptist, went to observe Harrison and family were among those in attendance. The Rev. Dr. McLeod conducted the devotional services, assisted by the Rev. Drs. Haines and Rondthaler, and the Rev. R. V. Hunter. The Rev. E. P. Whallon, formerly of Vincennes, but who, for some time, has had charge of the East Washingtonstreet Church, preached the sermon, suggested by the thought in the 17th and 18th verses of the 3d chapter of Habakkuk, reading: "Although the fig tree shall not blossom, neither shall fruit be in the vines; the labor of the olive shall fail, and the fields shall yield no meat; the flock shall be cut off from the fold. and there shall be no herd in the stalls; yet I will rejoice in the Lord, I will joy in the God of my salvation." "He who can say this," said the preacher, "bas learned the supreme lesson of life. He is in possession of a peace of which he can never be robbed. He is dependent not on the variable, but on the invariable. The clouds can never reach the high lands of his life. He who can say this shall be in a fit frame of mind for Thanksgiving the whole year round. His is the invariable source of joy and gladness, and never again dependent is he for peace and satisfaction on the variable factors or ele-ments of life. God is his portion; God is good; God is always the same. As God cannot change. His providences, however they may vary in form, mean always the same thing, and so in chastening as well as in consolation, in sickness as in health, in darkness as in day, in defeat as in victory, His child cannot but rejoice and say, with Job, 'Though He slay me, yet will I rejoice in Him.'" The preacher then referred to the cause of

thanksgiving, and in detail enumer ated the mercies God had given the people in preservation from plague and pestilence, great catastrophes and calami ties. The people should always be thankful that the earth has smiled and laughed with such abounding plenty in every department of fruit and grain. "And yet," the preacher continued "if we select temporal services as causes for thankfulness the question rises whether we are not laying down the premise for unthankfulness whenever the circumstances are such as do not please or satisfy us. Better to have no prayer at all than to make prayer a dictating to God or opening the door to fault-finding or complaining against God, or lack of faith in Him, if He does not give us just what we ask for. Better never specify the temporal mercies we are glad for, if in so doing we cultivate within ourselves the thought that we shall still continue to be satisfied with the Almighty so long as He deals satisfactorily with us. God is God, and is our God, and we are safe and provided for forever, whatever may be His particular form or manifestation of Providence toward us to-day. This is far different from simply persisting in a cheerful frame of mind, the habit of looking at the bright side of things." It was a grim looking on the bright side when Jeremiah said, 'It is of the Lord's mercy that we are not consumed.' It was a sort of unwillingness to be outdone by his rebellious subjects in piety that King George III appointed in England a thankagiving day just after the colonies had succeeded in achieving their independence. When some of his subjects rather bluntly intimated that there was small cause for thanksgiving in the loss of his territory and troops and in military disaster, he bravely exclaimed: 'Thank God it is no worse.' The old story of the two buckets in the well, on the windlass is sometimes used to illustrate the spirit we ought to have. The one said: 'It is discouraging; I never go up full but I am sure to go down empty, but the other replied. 'Oh no, not that way. We never go down empty but that we come up full again.'

The preacher next spoke of thanksgiving among the Puritans, in 1631. There had been dark days for the settlers. Their crops had not been abundant, and merciless savages were waiting for an opportunity to murder them. They returned thanks because they had God lett. They decided to thank Him for His kindness to their souls, and die if they must. On the evening of that day the long-expected ship with provisions came, and the shout of thanks they sent up had never been equaled since. "If we had famine, pestilence, war, desolation and des-titution would we," said he, "come together as those pilgrims did? In those days the Nation had God, and could not but be glad. Our Nation was baptized in Christianity, and it should continue to serve God. Of the 60,000,000 of our population to-day, at least 12,000,000 are communicants of various evangelical Protestant churches-enough to be the salt of the Nation and to preserve it. The Nation was not built on infidel foundations. It was not true that the former days were better than these. There when so many Christian men held prominent official places-in judicial positions, in Legislatures, in Congress, as Governors of States -and now, for the third time in the history of our Presidents, we have chosen one who is a communicant in an evangelical Christian Church-Washington. and Garfield being the only others. Perhaps many of those chosen were Christian believers in the latter part of their lives, and some of them, as Jackson and Buchanan, became communicants after retiring from office; and perhaps none of them were disbelievers in the rank meaning of the word. But our President-elect, in whose preferment as a church, city and State, we so greatly rejoice, comes rightfully through a blessed inheritance to his place as a Christian man. For I recall the fact that the first Presbyterian minister who came into our Indiana Territory was welcomed to the home of Gov-ernor and Mrs. William Henry Harrison, his grandfather, at Vincennes, and that Governor Harrison, for the first Presbyterian or Protestant sermon preached in this Territory, held the candle in his hand that the preacher might have light as he read from the Holy Book; and that when the first church in our State was organized, the name of John Scott Harrison appeared as the first child baptized in the State. He was presented by a Christian mother, who believed in God, and intrusted to Him her children, and her childrens' children; and in that same spirit would we, as Christian parents, seek to live, that we may leave upon ourselves, our children, our homes, our land, the sunshine of the favor of Almighty

"And yet there are some things that make us tremble, even as the one who at the first saw the sword suspended by a hair above and native, and the number of his head. We look around us and see God's | "so selfish by nature as to forget the source of Thanksgiving dinners eaten away from holy Sabbath profuned, so that for thousands bounty. There are people who are nevhome was from one to fourteen. The of our people the day as a day of rest or worship | er thankful for what they have. last young man, in giving in his report, re- is obliterated, and we sometimes wonder if God | Pride, vanity, covetousness cannot | ceived the applause of the house. After saying | will not some day call us to a halt, as he did the | be thankful. People of coarse nature are sel-Gen. Harrison. From 4 until 6 o'clock the guests look at the horrible evil of intemperance, in thing on which to make music of praise. But it Gen. Harrison. From 4 until 6 o'clock the guests look at the horrible evil of intemperance, in thing on which to make music of praise. But it the preacher referred to the progress of print-outlast any two two-piece burners in the market. For musical and literary programme. Mayor Denny liquer; another \$1,000,000,000 called for in this fineness of nature, and increase the delt- American people in widening their education. A. RICHARDS, Wholesale Agent for Indianapolis.

taxes to support jails, prisons, courts and asylums as a result of strong drink; another \$1,000,000,000 takes in the loss of time -not to count the worse degradation-and think if this \$3,000,000,000 instead of being thrown away was placed on the other side, that our people would annually be \$6,000,000,000 better off. The cheek blanches in the contemplation of this evil, and we realize that the end of the struggle against it cannot be now forever; but if we would continue in God's favor we must in some

way put away this terrible sin from our midst. "We look at our Nation and see the angry greed for office, and tremble as we see energies and time of our legislators and executives given up so largely to awarding places as re-wards for political services. On the day after Abraham Lincoln had been shot down, General Garfield said, in the House of Representatives: "It was no one man who killed Abraham Lincoln; it was the spirit of treason, inspired with despair and bate that struck him down." And ever since General Garfield was so cruelly murdered, we have seen and said that it was no one man who slew him, but that it was the practical working, in a peculiar logical way, of what is known as the spoils system: a system the foundation of which was laid by Aaron Burr, and best elucidated and declared in a speech made by Senator Marcy, of New York, in the debate on Van Buren's rejection. They claim, as matter of right, the advantages of success. They see nothing wrong in the rule that to the victors belong the spoils of the enemy.' How much more in accord with the proper spirit of our Republic are the words of our President-elect: 'Only the interest of the public service should suggest removal from office. Our people are not, and must not be, arrayed in hostile camps, by lines running in any way, even East and West. We cannot afford to have a solid North or a solid South. We are not enemies, but friends. We must not be enemies; though passion may have strained, it must not break our bonds of affection. I look to the day when truth, and purity, and goodness shall triumphantly assert themselves, and when this Nation of ours, true to its traditions, and true to God, shall stand up in perfect harmony with God's laws to spread the thoughts of the kingdom of righteousness. With a faith that looks upward, and hope that looks upward to delightful anticipations, I await the time when all good men in our land shall stand together for the right and the pure; when law and peace, and Christ shall reign in all our borders, and our whole life be that of a God-fearing and a

God-blessed Nation." Memorial Presbyterian Church. At the Memorial Presbyterian Church, yesterday, the Rev. H. A. Edson preached a sermon in which he dwelt particularly upon the good things Indiana enjoyed. In the course of his sermen he said: "Nor can we forget that Providence which has made our city conspicuous in elevating to a position as responsible and influential as any upon the earth one of our own fellow-citizens. We may the more appropriately think and speak of this on our Thanksgiving day because his neighbors, of all parties alike, rest in the assurance that his great trusts will all be administered with equal conscientiousness and force. We pray for the President; we pray for the next President; that God may mercifully guide and defend them both. It is, however, borne in upon my mind with oppressive weight that the duty of a public teacher is not discharged to-day in the mere enumeration of our mercies. Gratitude need not be blind. With great blessings there may be great great dangers. While we praise we are at the same time called to prayer. For God's gifts may be spoiled by man's abuse of them. The providential op-portunities of this Nation by no means de-termine the Nation's destiny. There will still be the question as to the wisdom and virtue with which these opportunities are to be improved. It is heplful to listen to our fathers-that chosen generation of statesmen and heroes by whom the basis of our liberties was laid. It will be a degenerate and fatal day when we cease to listen to the voice of Washington."

The preacher then quoted from Washington's farewell address concerning the effects of partisan strife. "It is evident," the preacher continued, "that the quadrennial contests, through one of which the Nation has just passed, are increasingly strained and perslous. With the amazing growth of the country the prizes striven for become constantly more enticing to a corrupt ambition. As a reward for partisanship, what more splendid gift was ever offered than that which the patronage of an empire like ours presents? Selfishness keenly appreciates the apportunity. Instead of that silent dropping of ballots, like the snow-flakes which poetry has described, we begin to have what looks like war, a fierce grappling of parties, risking everything for victory. It is time to heed the first President's warning. We are already too familiar with crimes against liberty and in behalf of party. Are votes purchased? Are legal voters intimidated? Are the returns of elections falsified? Are seats in Congress and electoral votes violently seized? Does the districting of States for the Legislature or forRepresentatives in Congress deliberately seek to defy majorities and entrench minorities in power? Are such methods defended by one party as only an equal payment for similar methods of their rivals? Is the degradation of State and national politics ? far accomplished that the people patiently tolerate these deadly thrusts at free government Then let us pause in our thanksgiving. At least let us temper our praise with prayer.

Instead of partisanship, the preacher said, the people must have patriotism. The appeal to patriotism is the voice of enlightened self-interest, of home affections, of social pride. of humanity, of religion. Before an election there is but one question: How can the best opportunity be given to the people to record their will? After an election there is but one question: How may we most surely and quicky obtain precisely what the majority elects? Anything contrary to the spirit of these inquiries is treasonable, revolutionary. It is the partisanship which Washington described. Concerning the loyalty of the people tolfreedom and country, clearly defined, would again quickly assemble a mighty host, invincible before foreign and domestic foes. But the mere passion of patriotism, beautiful as it is, will not suffice. Patriotism must build defenses. Its will must have adequate statutory expression. For the sake of righteousness, in behalf of popular freedom, for influence abroad and security at home, the people must seek diligently and at once for every possible protection of the right of suffrage. The casting, the counting, the recording and the publication of ballots are already most sacred and solemnjoffices in the judgment of all good citizens.

Dr. Cleveland's Sermon.

There was an audience of over one thousand people to hear Rev. Dr. Cleveland's Thanksgiving sermon at the Methodist union services, in Roberts Park Church, yesterday morning. His subject was "The Beauty and Benefit of a Day of National Thanksgiving," the text being taken from the third and fourth verses of Psalm exxii. "Jerusalem is builded as a city that is compact together, whither the tribes go up to give thanks unto the name of the Lord." In speaking of the history of the thanksgiving custom, the Doctor said that the North American Indians annually observed a day of thanksgiving to the "Great Father" in gratitude for the ripening of the maize. A similar one was set apart by the was never a time in the history of our Nation | islanders of the Pacific upon the gathering of the bread fruit, and even own kindred had derived their idea of thanksgiving from the traditions of the primitive Germans and Scandinavians. The Israelites appointed each year, at the close of vintage and harvest, a great feast of eight days' duration, to which came all the tribes to the capital and laid their offerings before Jehovah. "When our own national fathers," the Doctor continued. "came to this Western continent that they might found here an empire to be renowned for its freedom, its piety, and its brotherhood, sensible of their dependence on Almighty God. they appointed two distinguished days, one for penitence and prayer, and the other for praise and thanksgiving. The first presidential proclamation nationalizing the day originated in New York, and was drawn up by representatives from Pennsylvania, and thus our national Thanksgiving day is of Dutch rather than Puritan origin. With our fathers, the day was not one merely of religious worship, but a feast day of social gladness, when the spirit of good neighborhood, of catholicity and charity prevailed."

Man is everywhere, the Doctor said, by nature a religious creature, and his worship of the divine intelligence and power is the supreme glory of his humanity. The man who refuses this worship is a sovereign who uncrowns himself, and deprives himself of all the dignity and divinity native in him. Humanity and religion are inseparable. The state cannot deal with men in any high function, without in some way dealing with their worship. Therefore this appointment by the chief magistrate of a Thanksgiving day is of far-reaching and incalculable importance to this Nation, and deepens within the people a befitting sense of national dependence on God. "There are hearts," he continued,

cacy of feeling. Without these virtues no people can be great. Its greatness is in its character, and its great character must have its beginning and its continuance in reverence and love, without which a nation cannot have any vital, abiding unity and welfare. Therefore is it that our tribes come up to-day to their Jeru-salem-places and join in the gratitude for the mercies of Almighty God, and reverent faith in Him by whom the years revolve, by whom harvests ripen, kings reign, presidents administer, republics prosper, and we, the host, declare our loyal allegiance to Him. Whoso thinks gratefully of God will not think meanly of man. When our hearts are in true relation to God, they will not be false to man, and the link is forged which shall keep society from permanent disorder. It is a bad thing for us when we can see God only in great cal amities, when in reality his presence is everywhere, pressed in upon us from every side as the wings of the wind press upon the sea, and when every living thing is a tongue, and every voice from Him. It is our privilege to be like the sun, and cast a rainbow of sweet, radiant light upon the dark bosom of every storm.' All history shows, the Doctor said, that to appeal to the religious sensibilities of a people is to call forth their moral purity and elevation. Individual thankegiving is beautiful. In the sad days of the year, when the yellow leaf trembles in the blast, and the feathered orchestras of summer have wended their flight to the groves of the orange and palm, some sweet little songster, unnoticed before, diffuses joy and hope by hesitating in its flight for a moment and singing all hail to the sunny future. To express the sublime thought of the united thanksgiving of a great nation we can use nothing else than the old prophetic figures of thunder chants

and ocean melodies. The Doctor then continued describing the joys of the American home, and said: "On this gerial day our early homes appear to us again above the horizon of our trudging way like floral islands in the sea, and fill our paths with sweet light and joy.
Once more the familiar haunts await our coming steps, the attic chambers reveal the treasures of yore, and we hear the voice of our God speaking from its sacred groves and see heaven's angels ascend and descend along the lifted ladder-way." Speaking of the Nation's prosperity, he said: "The wings of our commerce are spread to all the seas, our honor is unimpeached at home and abroad, and if anywhere there has been any lack it has assuredly not been caused by a grudging Providence, but by the imperfection of human contrivance. Asylums, schools, churches, are yet builded for every need of man, and none in all this wide land is turned away unhelped. We have territory bounded only by the zones, and inexhaustible resources. We have a people peacable, no-ble, hardy and brainy. We have peace, liberty nd union, inseparable forever. We have come out of Egypt, through the blood-red sea. The land is now flowing with milk and honey, which the Lord, our God, promised unto the fathers should be given to them and their children for-

A Thankful Life. Rev. Dr. Tevis preached yesterday in Fletcherplace Church upon the text "Be ye thankful." He said that in the third chapter of the Epistle to the Colossians, from which the text is taken, there is a list of the most important Christian duties, the faithful observance of which would make earth almost a paradise. They are such as heavenly-mindedness-thoughts upon things that are pure and holy and never fail to lead the affections up to God. The curbing of all evil desires and tendencies, such as anger, malice and falsehood, which never fail to debase the soul, blunt moral perceptions, and plunge men into crime and misery. Certain elements of Christian character are found there, such as mercy, humbleness of mind, the kindness of love and the spirit of patience, or long suffering. And not the least by any means is the best element of a pure life indicated in the text: "Be ye thankful." Gratitude always recognizes God as the giver of all good, coupled with an acknowledgement of unmerited favors received. If thankful at all it must be to some being who has done more for us than we deserve, as there is no occasion for gratitude to those who give to us only what they owe us.

"Gratitude is a great obligation," said the Doctor, "which God has laid upon man, and upon the faithful discharge of such an obligation depends his happiness here and hereafter. It is a duty that cannot be discharged by the human will alone. Thankfulness is not a mere will: it is rather an experience or feeling of the soul, There are circumstances in human life where the will cannot control the feelings of the heart. If a fellow-being does for one what he is in duty bound to do the recipient of it may be glad of it, but not thankful to him for doing only what he could not help doing. All that God has done and is doing is beyond the peoples' deserts. He could not be under obligations to them before they existed. When man fell, and willfully and willingly forfeited his home in Eden, with the favor of God, He was under no obligations to reopen the door to a paradise for the soul. When he saw mankind's condition, and, giving His Son, dissipated the terrible gloom which had fallen upon the race, it was an unmerited favor, and therefore demands the profoundest thankfulness of the heart. The same is true of the blessings of this life. God is good to all, but He has been

pleased to favor some more than others." God has given to the American people this country and the best form of government in the world. It is a land of plenty, of wonderful variety of soil and climate. For culture and the best advantages of civilization the United States stand at the head of nations. Factories, schools, churches, mineral resources and productiveness of soil are sufficient to meet the demands of a teeming population and give out a surplus of food, culture and religious thought for the happiness of the world besides. The products, education and religion of this country are found all the marts on the globe. Other countries and heathen lands are asking for its mechanical products, educators and teachers, as well as for its bread and mest.

Home and Country.

Rev. D. R. Lucas's subject, at the Central Christian Church, yesterday morning, was "Reasons for Our Thanksgiving Joy." His text was from First Corinthians, 3d chapter, from the 21st to 23d verse inclusive, and in speaking of the origin of the day, he said he had with him a copy of the original church covenant, from the document itself, the first covenant drawn up by the Pilgrim fathers, after landing on Plymouth Rock. He then read the paper, after which he spoke of the universal liberty out of which had grown recognition of God and the rights of men. Washington, he said, had issued the first proclamation of thanksgiving to God for His mercies to this Nation, but the custom had lapsed with his successors until the time of Lincoln, whose example has since been acqually observed. "There were many reasons for our thanksgiving," the preacher continued. "We should be glad to be in the possession of reason. yet we should learn not to worship it. Theroigne de Mericourt, the woman who was carried through the streets of Paris, during the French Revolution, and worshiped as the Goddess of Reason, spent the last twenty years of her life in an insane asylum. We should be thankful for our American homes. If we would understand all that a true home may be, we must understand what our poets and singers have given us. Jenny Lind sang 'Home, Sweet Home,' at Castle Garden, in the presence of 20,000 people, and when, in the midst of a certain verse, she turned her face toward Sweden, a sensation so thrilled all the vast audience, and the singer's own breast, that she was unable to finish the song. In 1852, a thousand men, rough bearded miners, were gathered in a San Francisco theater one night, when, in the midst of the most impassioned scene of the play, a baby was heard to cry in the gallery. A rugged miner instantly mounted his seat, and shouted, "Stop the play. Let us hear that baby cry. It is the sweetest voice I have heard for years. It reminds me of home." The thousand rough fellows rose as one man and cheered the baby. "The saddest story I ever read was Edward

Everett Hale's story of the man without country. Guilty of treason, he was sentenced to be placed on board a ship and carried around the world. He was allowed to read history, and poetry, and philosophy, but never permitted to hear a word from his native land. One day happening to see the stanzas commencing. 'Breatnes there a man with soul so dead,' etc., he read them aloud to the officers on the deck about him, and, throwing the book into the sea, disappeared and was not seen for many days." The preacher gave other reasons why this Nation owed a day of thanksgiving as a debt of gratitude for divine mercy, and among other entertaining anecdotes in illustration of our country's progress told the following: "Over a century ago Benjamin Franklin went to ask the mother of her who approval of their union. In the course of the conversation she learned that he was the printer of a newspaper, and at once showed her disfavor of the match. 'There are,' she said, 'already three newspapers in this country, and I fear greatly that the people will not be able to support a fourth." From this the preacher referred to the progress of print-

The sermon was full of good thought in illustrating how much the Americans, especially,

owed to God.

The Episcopal Services. The congregations of St. Paul's, Grace and Holy Innocents churches held a union service yesterday with the congregation of Christ Church. Bishop Knickerbacker and the rectors of these several parishes assisted in the service The church was very prettily decorated. On the altar were bouquets of oats, resting on a foundation of apples of all colors. A sheaf of oats decorated the lectern, and the font was piled high with all kinds of vegetables. The twentyfive choir boys sang the hymns and offertory, and Rev. George E. Swan, of Grace Church, delivered the sermon, taking his text from the exvi Psalm: "What shall I render unto the Lord for all His benefits toward me?" Mr. Swan said we had much to be thankful for. That one was the supply of gas fuel, which had been brought to us; and another was that the country had passed safely through a great political crisis and had chosen for its chief executive a high-toned Christian gentleman. The crops had not failed, and the land, unprofitable in one place, was counter-balanced by a surplus in another, and there was plenty for all. He said there had also been spiritual benefits innumerable, and everything showed the salvation of the Lord and His wonderful goodness to the children of men. The sermon was most attentively listened to by the large congregation.

Other Union Services. The Central-avenue, Seventh-street Methodist, and 'Third Christian congregations united in their services for the day, at the latter church. The Rev. Dr. Ford, pastor of Central-avenue, preached the sermon, in which he eloquently set forth the cause for the people's thankful-

Why They Didn't Speak Again.

Pittsburg Dispatch. Philosophy is a trifle hard to cultivate in a horse-car. Nevertheless, in a Long-line car, as it was crossing the Sixth-street bridge, last night, I overheard the following colloquy. The participants were an Allegheny gentleman and

She-Charles, do you see that one horse has to trot while the other walks? He-Yes, dear; they are badly mated. She-It reminds me of something, Charles.

He-What, dear? She-I have to run half the time when I'm He-I'm sorry, but-

quality in a mule? He-That's an odd question. Why, bullheaded obstinacy and a love of kicking, I guess. She-Did you notice that the one that is walk-Then they both looked different ways and didn't speak again.

How Lawyers Milked a Pair of Calves.

Waterloo (Ia.) Special. The defendants in the case of Robert Johnson versus E. V. Miller, better known as the "Jones county calf case," have perfected an appeal to the Supreme Court from the decision of the September term of the District Court in this city. This will be the fifth time that this case has been in the Supreme Court, and if a new trial is granted it will be the seventh trial of the case since 1877, when the case was begun. The calves were originally worth \$45, but they have already cost the parties to the litigation \$20,000. and no one knows when the end will be reached.



SAMUEL FRANCIS SMITH.

Author of Our National Hymn. To an aged clergyman, Samuel Francis Smith, now residing at Newton, Massachusetts. is due the honor of having composed the National Hymn, "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," which was first performed at a children's celebration in the Park Street Church, Boston, July 4, 1832, and has superseded all other patriotic hymns in the frequency with which it is sung. The music used with it is that of the national anthem of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, "God Save the King," the composer of which is unknown.

Dr. Smith was born in 1808, at Boston, where he attended the Latin School preparatory to entering Harvard College. He was graduated when about twenty-one years old, and entered the Andover Theological Seminary. While a student at this institution he wrote the hymn which immortalized him. The well-known verses beginning, "The Morning Light Is Breaking," were also written by him while a student at Andover. He graduated in theology in the year 1832, and two years after was ordained to the ministry of the Baptist Church. at Waterville, Me. He remained there eight years, when he became pastor at Newton. His pastorate at this place lasted twelve years, and while a resident there he was professor of modern lan guages in Waterville College, now know as Colby University. Dr. Smith edited for a time the Christian Review, published in Boston, and other publications of the Baptist Missionary Union. His latest conspicuous services to the missionary movement were in 1875-76 and 1882-83, when he visited the chief stations in Europe and Asia. He has been an exceedingly in dustrious student, translator and writer, and is the author of many hymns and several books, the chief of which are a Life of the Rev. Joseph Grafton and a History of Newton, the place of most of his literary activities. Mr. Smith and Oliver Wendell Holmes were classmates at Harvard, and maintain the acquaintance formed sixty years ago.

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Advice to Mothers.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup should always be used when children are cutting teeth. It reheves the little sufferer at once; it produes natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It is very pleasant to taste. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for disrrhosa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Twenty

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